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has waxed with the decline of the boss, but there has been a tendency to pander to public prejudice and emotion, "one of the gravest dangers to the stability of the American government." With equal candor the author condemns the press for engendering in the public a spirit of omniscience on all matters of governmental import, the masses assuming a better understanding of complex phenomena than specialists themselves. The crowning need is of intelligent voting "on matters which public opinion can decide and leaving to the specialist matters which can only be decided by the specialist; of holding the expert responsible for results and promoting the man who has done business well rather than the one who flatters the people that he is going to do business in a way they will like and understand."

The work is in the large historical yet withal prophetic; the treatment is at once spirited and dispassionate; the style light and pleasing.

The Progressive Movement. By BENJAMIN PARKE DEWITT. New York: Macmillan, 1915. 8vo, pp. xii+376. \$1.50.

While the purpose of this book is to explain current political tendencies, the viewpoint presented is social rather than political. The writer maintains that the progressive movement represents a definite and unmistakable change of attitude on the part of the American people as a whole. Proof of this is found in the fact that in every party platform of the present day the progressive attitude appears. In the prevailing forms of political agitation there are three distinct tendencies. "The first of these tendencies is found in the insistence by the best men in all political parties that special, minority, and corrupt influence in government—national, state, and city—be removed; the second tendency is found in the demand that the structure or machinery of government, which has hitherto been admirably adapted to control by the few, be so changed and modified that it will be more difficult for the few, and easier for the many, to control; and, finally, the third tendency is found in the rapidly growing conviction that the functions of government at present are too restricted and that they must be increased and extended to relieve social and economic distress" (p. 4).

The greater part of the book is devoted to a strictly nonpartisan discussion of reform measures which affect directly the nation, the state, and the city. Among those advocated as representing the progressive movement are greater governmental control of corporations, direct legislation, woman's suffrage, the short ballot, municipal home rule, the city-manager plan of city government, and municipal ownership of public utilities.

The general conclusion drawn is that progressivism may best be described as a growing confidence on the part of the American people in their ability to govern themselves. This confidence takes the form of a revolt against special privilege and a demand for a more responsive and flexible form of government.

Broadly speaking, Mr. DeWitt's contribution is neither critical nor constructive, but is rather a short compendium of social and political reform.

Selling, Credit and Traffic. By R. S. BUTLER, LEE GALLOWAY, and S. J. MCLEAN. New York: Alexander Hamilton Institute. 8vo, pp. xx+627. \$8.00.

Selling, Credit and Traffic is published as the third volume of the Canadian edition of the "Modern Business Series."

The three phases of business considered here are analyzed in such manner as to bring out the principles underlying their successful pursuit under present conditions. No attempt has been made to lay down hard-and-fast rules. Brief, clear outlines of general methods have been followed; and minute refinements have been rather hinted at than treated exhaustively, so that the main points in the discussion stand out clearly.

This text is different from the American edition in that emphasis is put on a few phases of business and no attempt is made to cover the whole field of business organization. The history of the development of business methods receives only enough attention to explain present conditions, and is compressed into a few pages. Only domestic markets are considered, the section on export business which appeared in the American edition being entirely omitted.

The second part of the book, "Credit and the Credit Man," is the work of Lee Galloway, of New York University, who wrote "Business Organization" for the American edition. This division of the subject, which occupied only one short chapter in the former work, is expanded in the present edition into six chapters.

The section on "Traffic" covers the field in a rather more technical manner than was the case in the American edition. Only a few pages are taken up in the Canadian work by the history of transportation development, the other nine being given over to consideration of the express service, inland water transportation, ocean shipping, and classifications, rates, and shipping rules of the railways.

Diagrams and form models serve to illustrate many of the problems presented and to aid in their solution.

Socialism as the Sociological Ideal. By FLOYD J. MELVIN. New York: Sturgis & Walton Co., 1915. 8vo, pp. 203. \$1.25.

This is an attempt to prove the case for socialism from a sociological point of view. Socialism is defined as "the social system which seeks by means of the social control of heredity and environment to direct the further progress of civilization in accordance with the ideals arising through social self-consciousness" (p. 40). The author claims that socialism must be the third stage in our social evolution. The first stage was one of warfare; the present is one of competition; the third will be one of co-operation and intelligent decision,